

One Rock Island, Illinois, Friday, July 26, 1878.

Established Oct. 18, 1851

Twenty-Seventh Year.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Telegraphed to the Rock Island Press.)

To-Day's Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Eastern Question.
BUCHAREST, July 25.—Green, captain of the American military attaché, has received the order of St. Vladimir for the passage of the Balkans with Gen. Gourko. Bessarabia will be formally surrendered to the Russians in August.

Germany.
LONDON, July 25.—A Berlin correspondent estimates the result of the elections Tuesday for the German parliament will be a return of all or nearly all the 144 Ultramontanes, Poles, Guelphs, Larrochers and other irreconcilable enemies of the government. The liberals will probably lose; the regular conservative party about thirty seats, which will leave 145 liberals and 107 conservatives; the liberals will thus retain the balance of power.

England.
LONDON, July 25.—It is stated New Gate prison is to be abolished, and the ground to be let for a building site.

Turkey.
CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—The British embassy has received official reports of continued wanton destruction of human life and property in the Philippopolis district by the Bulgarians and Russians.

Russia.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Golos says Russia is about to negotiate with the Rothschilds a loan of four hundred millions at five per cent. issue price to be \$5.

Illinois.
Extraordinary Rain Last Night.

QUINCY, July 25.—This city was visited last night by a heavy rain, which did great damage in the city and vicinity. The injury to streets amounts to nearly ten thousand dollars, and the damage to private property is much greater. Bridges were washed away, cellars and houses were flooded, and in some instances stock and goods in the stores were greatly injured by water. One family was surrounded by the flood, were rescued at a late hour, and the most severe that has ever visited this section.

Chicago. July 25.—The signal service observer here reports the rain fall last night according to gauge as over four inches, the greatest on record here in any one night. Elsewhere in the northwest, except at Quincy, where it seems to have been very much less rain.

The damage in the city on account of flooded basements cannot be calculated. Among the heaviest losers are Carson, Pierce & Co. west side dry goods house; their basement was flooded, and goods are reported damaged thirty to fifty thousand dollars; of this amount ten thousand was on carpets. The post office building which is undergoing repairs suffered to the extent of many thousands of dollars, the rain coming in from the roof, drenching the floors and ceilings, and damaging a stock of postal cards. Black & Co. the military headquarters in the same building suffered considerably. On Milwaukee avenue about thirty basements are filled with water. The principle loss there falls on Cleverly & Co., clothiers; the Tribune's editorial room was flooded by water and the basement on Lake and South Water streets were overflowed to the great damage of poultry and culinary stores. On Indiana street the water was several feet deep. A strong east wind was blowing during the entire time of the storm, from 9 p. m. to 4 a. m., and the water in the lake being forced up high on west shore, gave no chance for sewers and drains to discharge their contents; in consequence the water in many cases sought outlet in the basements.

The Potter Investigation.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—The Potter committee met this morning and was a larger number than usual of auditors.

Gen. Sypher was recalled; he said he could not say he had seen Senator Sherman's signature in the letters. He said he had seen the letters, but he had not seen the signature. He said he had seen the letters, but he had not seen the signature. He said he had seen the letters, but he had not seen the signature.

Grand Excursions.
Central and Eastern Nebraska.
GARDEN OF THE WEST.
Fremont, Schuyler, Columbus, Clarke, Central City, Grand Island, Kearney.

Horlick's Food.
Recommended by Physicians.
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
FOR ADULTS.

lar coinage for August will be between three and four millions.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Seventy-two tons of fine silver bars, valued at \$75,000, were shipped from the assay office this morning for the Philadelphia mint for coinage into standard silver dollars.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 25.—Wm. Taylor was arrested to-day by Sheriff Bolton, of Iowa county, Iowa, on a requisition. Taylor was under heavy bonds to appear in court on a charge of embezzlement of county funds when he left Iowa about a year ago.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 22nd. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this business. A fair election would have given us about four electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat us by an outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Bitten have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work done by the Republicans who have gone South and am especially proud to acknowledge the honorable conduct of the Republican party. New converts are being made, and unfair towards those they have reached the end of the work and are able to return in health and safety.

Weather Probabilities.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: warmer, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, frequent rains followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Potter Investigation.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Mr. Sherman said he never had a conversation with Anderson and Weber as the former said; he never could have made the speech about controlling patronage, nor did anybody mention to him anything of a forged protest or anything of the kind when in New Orleans; he was very cautious in his expressions; as were his associates.

Secretary Sherman was shown a letter alleged to have been written to him by Weber and Anderson, dated Nov. 20, 1876, and said he never received such a letter and never saw or heard of any such letter. When, said the Secretary, this matter came to my knowledge I sent to my home in Ohio for my papers to be forwarded to me in order that I might see the original of this letter if it was there. Such a letter could not have been sent to me without my knowing it. Any such letter would have excited my resentment. The letter on its face is insulting.

In what respect is the letter insulting? It is a repetition of falsehood and exceedingly improper.

The Secretary said he never suggested employing these men for any service they might render. He emphatically denied having written the so-called "Sherman letter," although there were things therein which he would not have written if he had. He said he had never written anything of the kind.

Witness wrote Gen. Hayes from New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1876, as follows:

MY DEAR SIR—I have not written you sooner, as the progress of our visitation has been so slow, and I have been so busy with the papers and the telegraph office here is more busy than a beehive. We sometimes hear private telegrams before they are delivered. The action of the Returning Board has been open, fair, and only confirms the general result which we anticipated. In five of them, viz. Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse and Ouachata, the evidence of intimidation is so well made out on paper that no man can doubt the just exclusion of their vote. In the general result which we anticipated. In five of them, viz. Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse and Ouachata, the evidence of intimidation is so well made out on paper that no man can doubt the just exclusion of their vote.

LOUISIANA.
Potter Sub-Committee Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—E. A. Burke testified before the Potter sub-committee to-day that he went to Washington in January, 1877, at the request of Gen. Nichols, to represent his interest; Nichols understood that it was determined to force the election of the State government, and he yielded the State government to the National Democratic Convention. Witness submitted telegrams dated prior to his departure. The first was from himself, stating that he had declared no violence was to be used or would be used. The next telegram was from J. G. Cameron to Gen. Augur, saying that the President was determined not to have the Legislature disturbed by the armed mob around the State House must obey the orders of Gen. Augur. Witness also filed a number of dispatches which passed between the visiting Republicans and president Grant showing the condition of affairs in New Orleans. Most of these have been already published. The decision of the President in favor of Governor Nichols in the case of Ouachata had created a terrible party feeling and such strong pressure was exerted that he decided the Natchitoches case in favor of Governor Nichols. Witness submitted a long telegram from himself to Washington to Gov. Nichols, stating that the latter's strength in Louisiana was his weakness in Washington, and Grant wanted to uphold Packard in order to help Hayes.

Witness then read the following: WILLARD'S WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, '77. Hon. Stanley Matthews—My Dear Sir: In accordance with your request I called several times to submit a memorandum of our State affairs. The notes endorsed by the President show that the policy and determination of the Nichols government was to the questions heretofore discussed. Every member of the government and our people are pledged to the faithful carrying out of the same in favor of the Nichols government and should be acquiesced in. Should the only government in the state which commands the respect and support of the people be overthrown, of course Gov. Nichols' power to preserve peace or order ceases and the responsibility of remitting the State to anarchy and each parish thereof

printing, but hope the Republican National Committee will make this good. If not we must accept of it. We are in good hope and spirit, not wishing a return in your favor unless it is clear that it ought to be so, and not willing to be cheated out of it or to be bulldozed or intimidated. The truth is palpable that you ought to have that you will have it by an honest and fair return, according to the letter and spirit of the law of Louisiana. To this Gen. Hayes responded:

COLUMBUS, Nov. 27.—My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 22nd. You feel, I am sure, as I do about this business. A fair election would have given us about four electoral votes at the South—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat us by an outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Bitten have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work done by the Republicans who have gone South and am especially proud to acknowledge the honorable conduct of the Republican party. New converts are being made, and unfair towards those they have reached the end of the work and are able to return in health and safety.

The Secretary refused several points of Weber's testimony; he never asked Mrs. Jenks to suppress any letter written by him; never offered her a reward nor gave her anything to do.

Shellabarger, by permission, explained regarding the appointment of Capt. Jenks to a treasury position, that he simply introduced Jenks there.

Gen. Butler presented the Secretary for an answer as to whether consultation occurred when Parker was removed as postmaster at New Orleans and Badger appointed in his place while Sogor received an appointment the same day, but the Secretary declined to answer.

The Secretary will return to Washington this evening to be further examined there.

Gen. Garfield testified that he went to New Orleans on the request of President Grant to witness the count and see fair play. He learned from D. A. Weber more about West Feliciana parish matters than from anybody else. Weber said the trouble there was because of the democratic state committee advising the formation of rifle clubs to intimidate Republicans. Gen. Garfield denied the general statements of Weber regarding the visiting Republicans. He characterized as a lie the statement that he or anybody else had advised the returning board to stretch its power to the utmost with the view of throwing out the vote of the colored people. Gen. Garfield expressed surprise when told that any Mitchell had recanted his story. He said any told him full particulars of her husband's murder.

Butler directed several questions regarding the validity of the Packard government, to which he replied that he thought Packard, elected as he was, could not be reversed the result in his case, a thing which they could not do reading Hayes and Kellogg. Even though the legislature had once seated Packard, yet the opposition did not lose the power of election.

Butler persisted, asking if the McVeigh Commission did not go down to break up that government, and Hiseock objected to this as being outside the scope of the committee.

Springer said that Gen. Butler had proposed to show the existence of a corrupt bargain by which the president was elected in, and to overthrow the Packard government. The question related to the overthrow of that government and are pertinent to the trial.

Butler said he didn't favor this line of inquiry. He thought the people of Louisiana were justified in view of the action of the returning board in making the best arrangements they could to secure the state government, but as he had no power to stop it, he ruled that the questions asked were answered.

Witness, answering Butler, then said he knew of no order to the troops to maintain the Packard government beyond the current history that troops were ordered to prevent bloodshed. He didn't understand how the legislature could have declared Packard elected beyond the rights of the people.

The further examination of Gen. Garfield was postponed till to-morrow. Secretary Sherman intends to prove by Louisiana witnesses that intimidation existed in Louisiana. Ex-Gov. Palmer will be here to-morrow.

THE CONTROL OF LOCAL FACTIONS.
The following dispatch was received from Washington, Feb. 17, 1877.—F. T. Nichols, New Orleans: There is no present reason to believe that Packard will ever be recognized, unless we are grossly deceived by high authority. (Signed) E. A. BURKE. Witness then filed a paper giving the impressions of Mr. Levy of his interview with President Grant, Feb. 18, 1877. The opinion was that the president had no sympathy with the Packard party per se, but he would not recognize the Nichols government pending the issue of electoral count last it be regarded as an abandonment of Hayes' claims. Witness read a telegram from Lieut. Gov. Young of Ohio, disclaiming for Hayes and himself the authorship of a bitter anti-Southern editorial in the Ohio State Journal.

The following telegram was next read: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Gov. F. T. Nichols (Confidential). We have been one week organizing a force to combat the Packard party. We have secured the support of the government. Conference to-day and to-night with Sherman, Matthews, Denison, Garfield and Foster. We assure protection of protection of law to white and black, no prosecution for past political conduct, no immunity for crime. On the other hand, by gradual process, such methods as result in the state by the withdrawal of troops. As to the senate, so close are party lines drawn that friends believe that if Kellogg and a democratic present credentials on the 4th of March, there is great danger of Kellogg being seated. Could we agree as part of the arrangement to let the long term senatorship be decided by a vote to elect, and provided the vote on the admission of the long term senator is deferred until an extra session could elect, leading senators assure that Kellogg's admission can be prevented until extra session of our legislature can elect. This arrangement would not prevent the immediate election of Eustis or a short term senator. There may be favorable action. Present immediately. Gibson is sick. (Signed) A. Burt, Jno. Ellis, Wm. L. Lewis.

Witness said he visited the house of representatives, and Mr. Ellis there stated to him that he had received a letter from Lamar stating that Matthews, Foster and the friends of Hayes had made a statement in regard to what they believed to be Hayes' vote on the southern record. Hayes' vote on the southern record was that he would be his course toward Kellogg. He (Ellis) thought it necessary to go to Columbus, Ohio, with a view to rectify the statement that had been made. Ellis stated that he had communicated the substance of the statement to Gov. Nichols and had telegraphed to Hayes asking if he had been fairly represented by those claiming to be his friends. Witness disagreed with Ellis and telegraphed to Nichols stating that the ultimate solution of the Louisiana question favorable to the Packard party was the result of more than with Hayes. Witness knew nobody who could carry out a conciliatory policy in the face of a united hostile party. Nichols must have a guarantee from republicans leaders.

The president of the board of health reports twenty-three cases of yellow fever to date; thirteen deaths and ten convalescent.

The members of the sub-committee left for Mobile this morning.

WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Four per cent subscriptions, \$1,757,300.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was \$212,340,000, and currency \$1,067,000, including \$10,000,000 of fractional currency funded.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue in interview with the President to-day considered the case of the revenue officers in South Carolina who have been indicted for the killing of Amos Ladd. It is considered certain that the case will be taken before the Judge of the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus. A telegraph was to-day received from Assistant U. S. Attorney Earl, mentioning that he will be here Saturday.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed Prof. L. J. Childs, N. Y., and Prof. H. J. Detmar, of Chicago, Dr. D. C. of Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. J. W. Vogler, of New Albany, Ind.; Dr. Albert Dunsen, of Iowa City, Iowa; Dr. Hines, of Kansas, and Dr. Salmon, of Asheville, N. C., as examiners to investigate the origin and devise a remedy for the hog cholera.

The Postmaster General states the Post-office Department will do all in its power to give safe and rapid transit to gold coin shipped from San Francisco by mail as third-class matter.

ILLINOIS.
ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Illinois & St. Louis Railroad Company obtained an injunction at Alton restraining Mayor Bow. Nichols from further interference with the proposed extension of their road and will to-morrow morning commence laying out track through the city to connect with the bridge.

Anti-Bowman parties went to Belleville to-day to answer the charges preferred in connection with the late troubles. While there a row was commenced between them and pistols were drawn, but the local authorities interfered and quieted the turbulence.

\$50 Reward.
They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Nerves, Kidney and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for any time impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs," another column.

Fat People easily Sunstruck.
Fat people are not only liable to sudden death from heart disease, apoplexy, etc., but statistics show that they are more liable than others to "sunstroke," and afflictions arising from extreme heat. An extensive experience in the treatment of corpulent persons has resulted in the introduction of Allen's Anti-Fat, a safe, certain, and speedy remedy for the cure of this terrible condition. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. If corpulent people who are exposed to the rays of the sun value life, and comfortable existence, let them use Allen's Anti-Fat, sold by druggists.

Co-Partnership Notice.
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public in general that I have taken back my old partnership with J. W. Miller, and I have hereafter will be the dry goods business. The firm will continue to do business as heretofore, and I am respectfully,
HUGH MURRAY.

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Union copy.

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MEDICAL.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailments, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and bring sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Bitters and Pains Relief.
For sale by John Bengtson and T. H. Thomas.

THE GREAT POWER OF CURES.

HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

HAVE PROVED THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDIES FOR THE MOST COMMON DISEASES OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. They are the only remedies that cure without doing harm, and are the only remedies that are safe for all ages and conditions. They are the only remedies that are the result of the highest scientific knowledge, and are the only remedies that are the result of the highest scientific knowledge.

Case No. 1. Fever, Chills, Headache, Stomachic, Indigestion, etc. 25
Case No. 2. Worms, Warm Fever, Warm Stomach, etc. 25
Case No. 3. Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, etc. 25
Case No. 4. Diarrhoea, Colic, Stomachic, etc. 25
Case No. 5. Dysentery, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc. 25
Case No. 6. Catarrh, Gonorrhea, etc. 25
Case No. 7. Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc. 25
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